

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4053. 號四廿月六年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

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Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. R. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow. BUDGE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Macao. L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1868.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Francs. & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 \$, 200,000,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOFFMUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GRIGG, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „

„ 12 „ 5 per cent. „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GRIGG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLIVET from BORDEAUX. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE Fine British Steamer "PARADO," of about 750 Tons Register. Apply to MELOHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 20, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton.

PURDON & Co.

China, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES of the SHARES Numbered 551/575 and 621/630 (inclusive) in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, having been lost by him, Notice is hereby given that New Certificates for such Shares have This day been issued to the said WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN as such registered Proprietor of the Shares therein mentioned, and that the Original Certificates will hereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 14th day of June, A.D., 1876.

By Order of the Directors, L. HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

THE WONDERFUL ARAB DWARF.

BINAMHNOOD, one of the greatest of living prodigies, is now being exhibited at the ORIENTAL HOTEL, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BINAMHNOOD is an Arab, 25 years of age and 39 inches in height; has no legs or arms, yet walks about, feeds himself, writes his name, &c.; besides his native tongue, he speaks English, French, Dutch, Hindostani, Malay, and several other languages.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

NOTICE.

L. GOY, WATCHMAKER, No. 32, QUEEN'S ROAD, undertakes any orders in this branch. He is also prepared to go to private Hong for the winding-up of Clocks.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICE can obtain Copies of the CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S Revised Price Catalogue on applying to the Underigned.

C. VANDELBUR CREAUGH, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR the convenience of travellers, the Steamer "POWAN" will leave HONGKONG at Noon on SATURDAYS, and MACAO at 7 a.m. on MONDAYS, commencing on Saturday Next, the 17th Instant. On other days the Hour of Departure from both places will be 9 a.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1876.

DANISH CONSULATE, Hongkong, June 17, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUDOLPH JENSEN having resigned the Office of Consul for this Colony for H. M. the King of Denmark, applications for the Office should be sent in to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, before the First of November, 1876.

H. KLEBER, Consul pro tem.

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NOTICE.

THE DINNER HOUR at this Establishment will be HALF-PAST SEVEN until further notice.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong. ESTABLISHED 1853. TH. KOFFER, Proprietor. Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

CHs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c. Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany.) Sole Agent for China, F. PEIL, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

LOONG SHING & Co., DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 34, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

AH YON, SHIPS' COMPRADEOR AND STEVEDORE, No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES. Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB. HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, a large assortment of Photographs, Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention. Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT. DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 18 years. All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention. MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

TENDERS for the Building, Alterations and Repairs to Naval Establishments, will be Received on or before THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at Noon, instead of SATURDAY, the 24th, as notified in my advertisement of the 17th Instant.

JOHN BRENNER, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. A FIRST BONUS of five per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1875, will be payable on the 1st July next. Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 30th Instant. By Order of the Board, J. J. EDE, Secretary. Hongkong, June 20, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th June, 1876, at Noon, At the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (For account of the concerned,) 55 chests Persian OPIUM, salvaged Ex S.S. "Orontes." (All more or less damaged by sea water.) TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 21, 1876.

FURNITURE SALE. HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CANTON. MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 13, Stamford Street, the Residence of A. ESPANTOSO, Esq., The whole of his Handsome Household FURNITURE, comprising:—English-made Walnut Green Rep Covered Drawing-room Suite, Handsome Mirrors in Gilt Frames, Clocks, Window Curtains, Carpets, Gasaliers, Writing Desks, a nice Collection of Pictures, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Marble-top Tables and Teapoy, Dining Table, Slide Board, Chiffonier, Whatnots, Gasaliers, Electroplated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Tables, Couches, Flower Pots and Flowers, Aquarium, Japanese Vases, Bronzes, &c., &c., &c.

A PONY DOG CART. A PONY BASKET CARRIAGE. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 24th June. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1876, at Noon, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road,—The Steamer "PAWTUCKET" of Boston, Massachusetts, 230 1/2 Tons Registered Burden; with a Battery consisting of 2 Brass 24lb. Howitzers. 2 20lb. Rifled Parrotts. 1 30lb. Rifled Parrotts. Sundry Shot and Shell for above Battery. The above Vessel was purchased of the United States Government, and is Registered at Boston. Register No. 177, dated 16th September, 1867. TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. For further Particulars apply to the United States Consulate at Hongkong; the Trustees of the Estate of AUGUSTINE HEARP & Co., Queen's Road; or to the Underigned, where inventories may be seen.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 18, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1876, at 3 p.m., on Board, by Order of the SPANISH CONSUL,— (For account of the concerned,) The Spanish Brig "DOÑA," of 322 Tons or thereabouts, as she now lies in this Harbour. Further Particulars or Inventory may be obtained on application at the Spanish Consulate or to the Underigned. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer. The Vessel to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Captain L. YOUNG to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 4, Peel Street,—Sundry Household FURNITURE, consisting of: Damask Covered Chairs and Couches, Centre Tables, Engravings, Gas Lamps, Side Tables, Sideboard, Whatnots, Crockery and Glassware, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, &c., &c., &c. A FULL-SIZED THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, and Cues, &c. Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, June 21, 1876.

Shipping. STEAMERS. FOR SAIGON. The Steamship "PENAMBUNG," Capt. HYDE, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to AB YON. Hongkong, June 20, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "NAMOA," Captain WESKOT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON. The Steamship "BENLEI," Captain BUCHANAN, will load as above and be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents S. S. Benlei. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "DEVALION" will be despatched on or about the 30th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN. The Company's Steamship "PRAM" will be despatched on or about the 30th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The Steamship "FLAMINGO," Capt. COVENS, expected from Shanghai on or about the 30th Instant, will receive immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Captain REYNIES, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "JEMNAH," Captain FLAMBEAT, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "SUNDA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Peshawar with the next English Mail. A. MOLVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "PESHAWAR" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail. A. MOLVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

Sailing Vessels. FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "COMMISSARY," Captain HUNTER, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "CHARLES C. LEARY," N. STELLER, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "MONTGOMERY," GRIFITHS, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, for the above Port. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "ANNIE FISK," HOFFERS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "COMET," BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Bark "VINCE," Capt. PARKHOUSE, with a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Bark "TERESA," JOSE M. CEBADA, Master, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "SOPHIE," Captain JONES, having this greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, June 12, 1876.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Clipper Bark "ONWARD," T. STIMSON, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The A 1 British Bark "ALPHINGTON," of 327 Tons Register. Apply to WIELER & Co. Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

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Intimations.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSEQUENTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT SILVER-TONE
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. 6D. AND 4S. EACH.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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Intimations.

**GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.**

Five Price Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FROTTED MEATS AND NOYAU.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINTON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PREPARED TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
10th 76 1w 52t 10th 77

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physician of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when required. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-
steria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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11th 76 1w 26t 11th 77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPE'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-
plication of the properties of well-selected
cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage
which may save us many heavy doctors'
bills. It is by the judicious use of such
articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal threat
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."
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(not damageable in tins), labelled thus—

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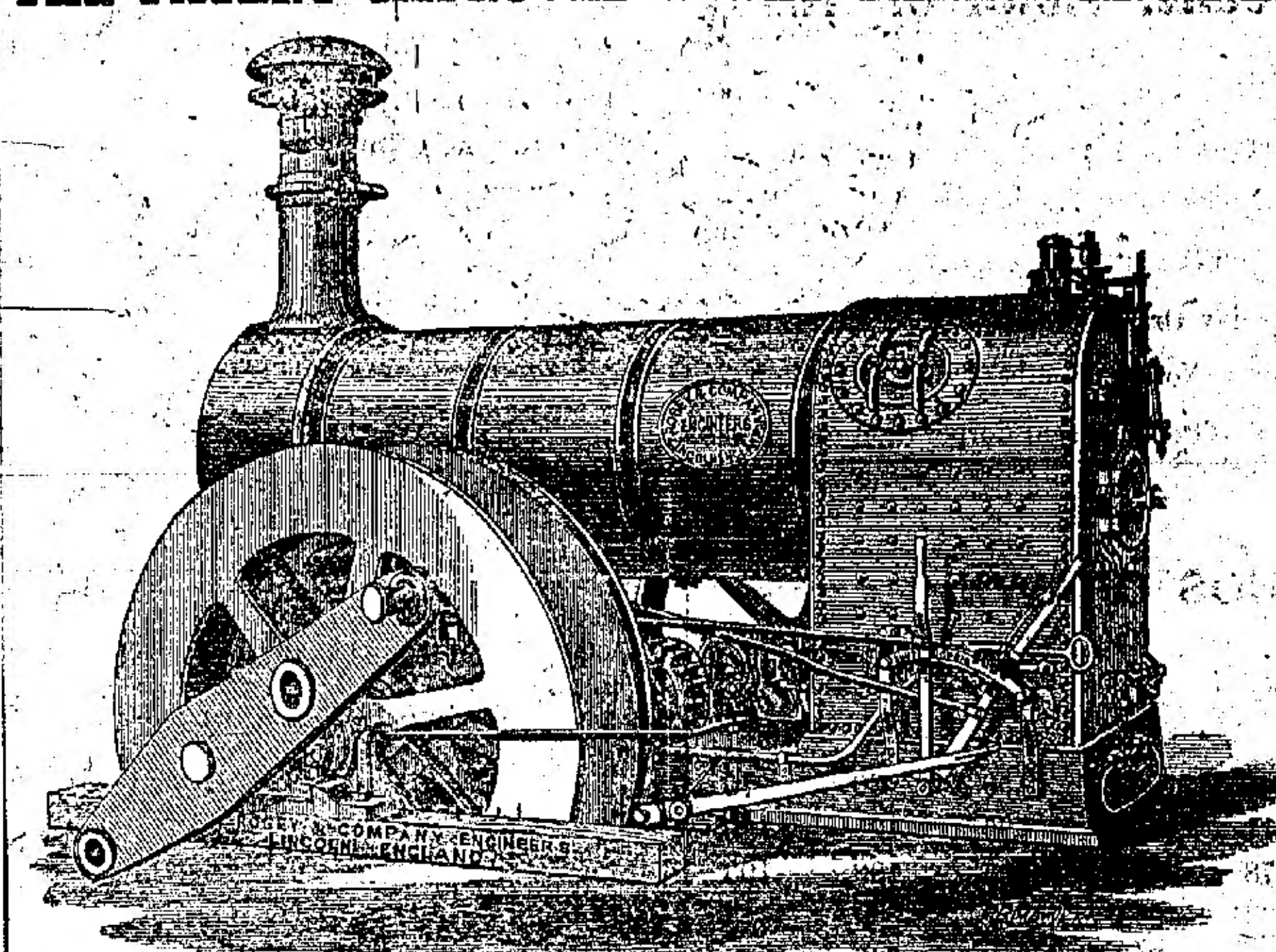
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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Works: Kingston Road and Camden
Town, London.

6th 76 3w 52t 6th 77

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THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



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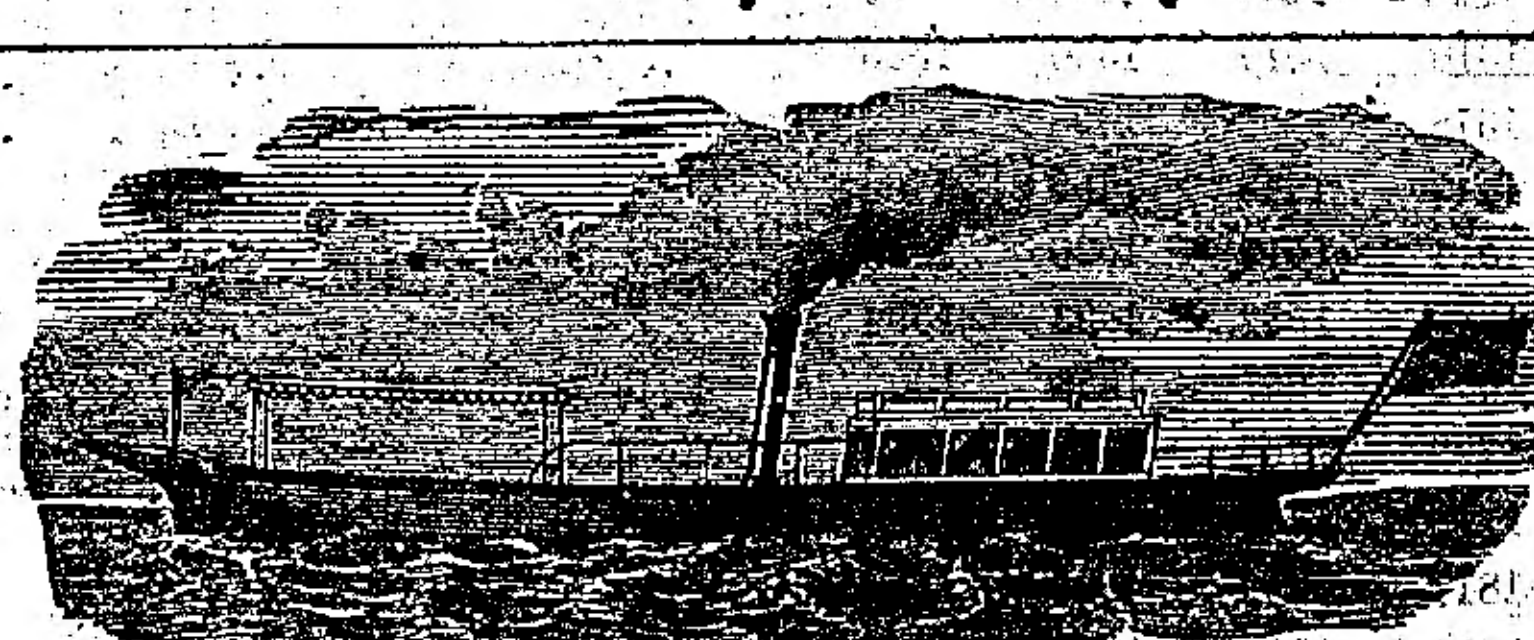
SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.



YARROW'S
Small Steamers and Steam Launches,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4th 76 1w 26t 4th 77

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Perfumery,**

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following:

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

**ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.**

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang,
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
Eau de Cologne, Trevol, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the
choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates
the skin to a healthy action and pro-
motes the growth of the hair.

**ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE
OF LAVENDER,**

a powerful Perfume distilled from the
finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,

**VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,
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and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
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manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
address in full.

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—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP, VIOLET POW.

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PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA.

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the World.

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24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."
printed in seven colours.

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Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives per-
fect copies even when a month has elapsed
after a letter has been written.

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The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
and throughout the World.

20th 76 1w 52t 20th 77

Keating's

Persian Insect-

Destroying Powder.

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal
life, but unrivalled in destroying
Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in
Furs, and every other species of Insect.
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable
remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs,
as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This
invaluable article has found so great a sale
that it has tempted others to vend a so-
called article in imitation; the Public are
therefore cautioned to observe that the
packets of the Genuine Powder bear the
autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEEPER, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING,
Harpenden, 7th March, 1871.

"Sir, My two little girls, aged respec-
tively three and two years, showed symp-
toms of having worms, and I obtained some
of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby,
and they effected such a thorough cure—in
fact I think, saved their lives. The older
little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
I think it my duty to acquaint you with the
fact."

"FRED. WILLMOTT."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

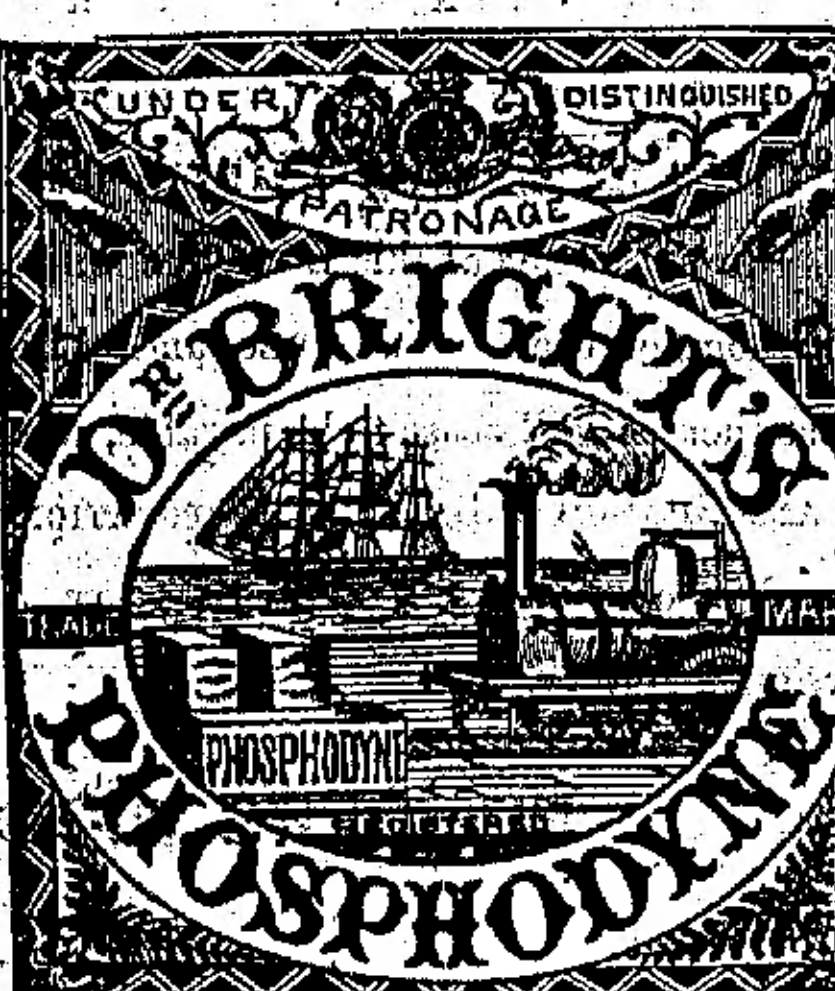
June 80

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.
138, NASSAUSTREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulency, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that, where, for years, an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting care or
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of
restorative, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
persons to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons, suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne, engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, " WATSON, CRAVE & Co.

Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,

107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

22nd 76 52t 3mlf 10th 77 14th 78

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

We now adjourned in a body to our den, the fore-castle, to enjoy the Skipper's bounty and count our gains. Alas for the perfidy of Celestial human nature! alas for the vain hopes of mankind!—Every dollar of the twenty-eight was bad—unmistakeably bad. Intelligent reader, Who were the rogues?

J. P. H.

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	8/10
Reddit, 6 months' sight, ...	8/10
In Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	8/22 1/2
Bombay, demand, ...	8/22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ...	7 1/2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	74

Temperature.

Rangoon, June 24, 1876.

Thermometer—9 A.M., ...	8
Do. 1 P.M., ...	28
Do. Maximum, ...	30
Do. Minimum, over night, ...	26
Barometer—9 A.M., ...	29.9
Do. 1 P.M., ...	29.9

At the Marine Court to-day Thomas Stimson, Master of the British bark *Oswin*, Frank Moore, Master of the British steamer *Alkado*, and Rees Jones, Master of the British bark *Sophie*, were summoned to the instance of Mr. A. Sampson, Boarding Officer, for not having the deck lines marked on their sides as required by Section 8 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1876. Captain Stimson said he was discharging a direct cargo. Mr. F. Neville (Chief Officer) appeared for Capt. Moore, who is at Canton, and stated that his ship is being painted on sides and that the marks will be put on as soon as she is painted. Capt. Rees Jones said the marks had been put off his vessel at Cardiff, but had since been washed off.

punishment which this Court inflicted on persons found guilty of childstealing; had been some effort, and to some extent it was so. Addressing the prisoners his Lordship said that of all cases he knew, he knew of no one which was so cold blooded as the present. The 1st prisoner's own sister went away from home for a short time and gave the child to the prisoner to take care of, and he took the opportunity to steal the child and give it to the woman at his side to dispose for him. She appeared not to have been adept in these matters and asked the other woman, the third prisoner, to sell it for her, and she managed the affair very adroitly. The 1st prisoner must have known that he had committed a great wrong against his sister, for he ran away when he saw her, and he probably knew the consequence which he had incurred. The mother of the 1st prisoner who presented the petition on behalf of her son was then called up and spoken to by the Court. His Lordship said she was a wicked old woman for knowing what he had done she sought to justify his conduct by sending her petition. Here was a man who stole and sold his sister's child and she justified him. If anything could add to the severity of the punishment, it was the light way in which the mother treated the matter, the stealing and selling of her own grandson. She had asked that her son might not be flogged, but he would be flogged. The prisoners were then sentenced to three years.

life was considerable. During these disastrous hours, daring robberies took place and some bankers were attacked and plundered, but most of the robbers were either captured on the spot or traced out afterwards. Eight-tenths of the looters I regret to say, were Hunan soldiers. But from beginning to end, all praise due to H. E. the Governor Ting Jih Chang because all the captures were effected through strenuous efforts he made and the tact he displayed. During the whole time of the submerion, H. E. stationed himself on the City wall with a large staff of aides-de-camp about him. He personally supervised the schemes for saving life and property and concerted measures to put down robbery. H. E. kept his eyes open toward all points, and by means of binoculars, he observed several daring robberies at a distance. He at once sent out soldiers in those directions and succeeded in capturing six robbers, taken red-handed at the Southern suburb and five at the Western suburb. Everywhere was found a proclamation posted on the walls or on poles written on a piece of yellow cloth, measuring about two feet long and 14 feet broad. The inscription was to the following effect: Issued by Ting, the Governor; all those who are caught in the advantage of a calamity to plundered are to be beheaded forthwith." H. E. moreover, directed a number of soldiers to proceed on raffle to wherever assistance was necessary to give what aid

na; but why the "yarn" which I shall pre-
sently spin should have stuck so long in m
memory is one of those psychological pro-
blems more easily stated than explained.
Modern spiritualists affirm that they can; a-
nd, were, stand outside of themselves, and
from that standpoint form an estimate of
their own actions. What a happy real-
and how beautiful an adaptation of the ol-
d philosopher's advice "Man, know thyself,
and of the poet's wish:-
"O, would some power the gift give us
To see ourselves as others see us!"
—But then modern spiritualists too often

On that particular day the usual routine of the ship had been gone through, the men and boys accommodated in the forecabin assembled to fulfil what I believe is now almost an abrogated custom, namely, to drink to sweatshirts and wives and the old folks at home. I can remember we were particularly merry that evening on the prospect of making a clear profit of nearly thirty dollars, and our friend and "mate" was to arrive, by appointment, under the ship's bow at 10 p.m. to take delivery of the stolen goods. But let the aforesaid Grand Jury bear in mind that though we had agreed to deliver two bags of stolen fashions at a certain price, we argued that as such a contract would not hold water, we had better limit the stealing entirely to Mr. Ling. We therefore procured two gunny bags, and having stuffed them with copper shavings to the required weight, we neatly filled up the remaining space with chips from the spar on which our carpenter had been engaged that day. Brown, Jonas, Hobson and the writer were chosen by our shipmates to carry out the details of this dreadful plot. True to his time Mr. Asum Ting could be seen floating quietly down the river in an old "duk-out," in which, by the dexterous use of his paddles so as to keep his craft in line with the ship, he was soon carried by the

Exchange.	
Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	8/10 1/2
Reddit, 6 months' sight, ...	8/10 1/2
In Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	8/22 1/2
Bombay, demand, ...	8/22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ...	7 1/2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	74
Temperature.	
Hongkong, June 24, 1878.	
Thermometer—8 A.M., ...	80°
Do. 1 P.M., ...	82°
Do. Maximum, ...	86°
Do. Minimum, ...	78°
Barometer—4 A.M., ...	29.9
Do. 1 P.M., ...	29.8

Portfolio.

THE SISTERS' DREAM.

A brother whom I loved so well,
Long years were lost, and I grew sad;
The truth of him, I gladly tell,
He was the purest joy I had.
And oft I wondered what his fate
Might be in some lone distant land:
In sorrow I was doomed to wait,
To grasp once more his loving hand.

One midnight, wearied with despair,
I slept, and dreamed of him alone—
Of every danger I would dare
To see him once again—my own!
I murmured, "Come, oh! come to me!
Why hast thou left me here to pine?
No other form I ever saw
So dear, so idolized, as thine!"

I heard a voice with silvery tone,
Exclaim,—"Behold, thy brother's near;
Look, maiden! he is not thine own."
"Is he? 'tis he! and hastening here!"
The voice was hushed; my dream was o'er,
As daylight dawned cloud-like it died;
I woke—I saw, and clasped once more,
My brother! standing by my side!

To lie about a man never hurts him, but
to tell the truth about him sometimes does.
Gossamer that is travelling around loose in
a lie, or will be, by the time it has changed
hands once more.

I wrote 5 years just for glory, and met
with sun glory, but when I asked for pay,
everybody found out at once, that I was a
kissed fool.

There is lots of pholks who if they
could miss their morning paper wouldn't
know much or anything for that day.

Trifles that I endorsed I had to pay,
and I hope it will be just with the next 3.

Free love is the science of loving sum-
buddy also's wife more than you do your
own, and trying to preserve a good aver-
age,—it can't be did.

RACING AT HONG KONG.

BY AN OLD AUSTRALIAN.

To one not long away from Australia,
who has witnessed the principal meetings
at Flemington and Randwick, the Hong
Kong annual races in comparison sink into
insignificance, and yet they have great
charms of their own. Their principal
attractions are novelty, and the easier and
pleasanter manner in which things are
conducted, together with the utter absence
of the professional element either in riding
or betting. Let me now be led away with
the idea that the reader referred to are
horse-races; therein lies their novelty to
me—ponies only run. In the days of which
I was not, but of which ancient legends
speak as the "good old days of China,"
there were horse races. Even an English
Derby winner, West Australian, was im-
ported, but the principal horses raced were
brought from Australia. Now, alas, so
much have the glories of the place fallen
owing to the great scarcity of the "M. xi-
cama" that race horses cannot be supported,
and the entries are confined to Japan,
Manila, and China ponies.

Then again it is a charm to know that such
and such a pony if started will go on its
merits. No professional riders are allowed
except during training time—and these are
China boys only; during the races the
ponies are ridden by their owners or friends.
The riding may not be so excellent as with
professional jockeys, but although some of the
finishes during the three days' racing just
over, were of the most athletic nature.
Then as almost everybody knows everyone
else, even if not otherwise interested, one
has a personal interest in the result, through
being acquainted with one or more of the
riders. During the progress of the races,
one may walk the whole length of the lawn
with a lady, and she will not be distressed
with the yelling out of the odds, nor shocked
by the elegant language which often
accompanies the offer. What betting there
is, takes place in a quiet way.

Thoughts of this nature crossed my mind
the day after the races were over. The news
of Richmond's victory in the Champion
Race at Melbourne on New Year's Day had
just reached, and reading the description of
it and all the attendant circumstances, so
different to what had passed here, made me
think that my old friends would not take
it amiss by being given a brief recapitulation
of the principal events that had taken place.
This is not so much on account of the real
actual sport, as because of the peculiarities
connected with a China race meeting.
Once the race time was the carnival season
of the year. This season is towards the
end of the cold weather, when all sports
come off, just as people are looking forward
with anything but gloom to the approach of
summer, during which they will be slowly
grilled alive. Then were the days of race
horses, and the principal houses, many of
which have since gone to the wall owing to
the late bad years, owned horses and ran
them, one against the other. They all had
bungalows erected on the race-course in
the enclosure, where in gorgeous style
was laid out, and where every friend of the
house was expected to eat and drink of the
best. The mere fact of arriving having had
one or two tiffins was not considered sufficient
excuse to refuse the hospitality showered
down. Now times have changed very
much! None of the houses race other
ponies or horses; the number of entries has
much decreased. Still, however, several of
the principal houses had their bungalows on
the ground, and everything was of an
enjoyable nature, the much abused weather
on the second day, not being quite favorable
as it was very cold and inclined to be foggy.
The course is situated about a mile and
three-quarters from the centre of the town,
and is the prettiest of the few pretty spots
on the island. It is placed in a valley flanked
by the Chinese Wall, and by that name
of Europeans, viz., the Happy Valley. On
three sides it is surrounded by steep hills,
but different from the ordinary barren
appearance of the Hong Kong hills, these
look green and pleasant to the eye, as they
are in places thickly covered with luxuriant
vegetation. On the fourth side is the
entrance to the valley, rather narrow, be-
yond which is obtained a glimpse of the
water of the harbor. Still further back
may be seen the hills of the mainland of
China, towering up one above the other
till lost in the mists hovering over them.
A peculiarity pertains to the valley, and
this is in one side of it, carried out of the
hill's side, are the various cemeteries—
English, Catholic, Mahometan, Parsee, &c.,
and all about the hills favorite places for
Chinese games are dotted with their tom-
stones. Whether from this cause does the
name of the Happy Valley cling to it

deponent knoweth not; but that it is a
spot reinvigorating to all the senses, after
one has been shut up in the town with
nothing fresh and verdant to relieve the
eye, none doubt. The course is a natural
one, running at the base of the hills; in
shape elliptical, and exactly seven-eighths
of a mile round. An uninterrupted view
can be obtained from any spot all the
way round, except for a moment, when
the steeds disappear behind an immense
block of granite, blackened by exposure,
which crops out of the surface and has not
been removed, well known by the name of
the Black Rock. There is a pretty little
grand stand of two stories, provided with
benches and other seats; on the ground floor
the weighing is carried out, and notices,
declarations, &c., are there made. No bar
or other abomination of the sort is attached
to it. If anybody wants a drink—and
they be thirsty souls here, as elsewhere—he
goes to some one's tent and gets it. Lower
down on the course, outside the enclosure,
are other stands and booths for the general
populace.

The races occupied three days, 24th to
26th February. For some weeks previous
to this time the course was the great resort
in the early morning for owners, riders,
spectators, &c.; and a nice little outing it
was, only feeling rather cold towards the
end of the training time. But was there
not coffee, biscuits, &c., provided to all, at
small subscription, wherewith to keep out
the chill blast? As the time approached,
and visitors came in from the out-ports,
things got livelier and livelier. The Canton
races, which generally come off in December,
had fallen through this season. As a line of
the excellence of unknown ponies was often
got at this meeting, its absence caused the
doings of the various animals to be watched
with much greater interest. Although
the various events were open to Manila,
Japan or China ponies, entries of the latter
class only were received. The ponies are
ugly, weedy-looking animals; with few
exceptions, not at all shapely; and yet, for
their size, they are possessed of great
endurance, carrying heavy weights at a
surprising speed. Let any one judge by
the time quoted for winning ponies in races
mentioned above. To look at them one
would not expect it; in only a few instances
do they display outwardly any signs of
strength. Two or three of them showed
great muscular development in their hind
quarters, and they all proved themselves
good. But, as was truly remarked to me,
"they run like oaks."

There were twenty-two events for the
three days. The principal were the Derby,
on the second day, the German Cup, on the
second day, the Stakes, on the third.
Besides these cups were races for the
Parsee Cup, Canton, Celestial, Bankers'
Professional, Exchange Cup, &c., all
presented by the different classes whose
names were attached to them for distances
from a half to 2½ miles. In this year's
programme there was neither steeplechase
nor hurdle race—considered a great omis-
sion. There is no jockey club here, and
everything is done by subscription. A list
is sent round, to which no one who puts
his name down can give less than 10 dol.
Those who do not subscribe pay 5 dol. for
their three days' ticket, which, compared
with other prices here, is very low.
Although there was not much right-out
betting, yet speculation as to what would
win the principal events was very rife, and
for the three weeks previous to the races
there were two nights a week devoted to
drawing sweeps at the Club. Here the
owners of ponies had an opportunity of
getting on some money by buying in their
ponies; and in many cases, purchases were
made at such high prices as to denote a
certainty in the owner's estimation. Some
of the sweeps ran up to large sums, over
3000 dol.

At length the first convincing day arrived,
and at twelve o'clock, banks, Government
offices, and every other place, religiously
closed up; the name being done for the
three days. The next thing was how to get
to the course. There are but a few traps
in the place, and these chiefly drawn by
ponies, and consequently, very few could
get a chance of driving down in style. The
only other method was by chairs; that is
carried by coolies, or as the writer heard a
newly-arrived soldier of the 28th say, "by
a pair of Chaney horses." The "humors
of the road" are very different to those of
any race meeting; get of China; all are
carried quietly down to the course. As
one approaches there is a regular block
from the hundreds of chairs all jumbled
together, wanting to hurry by; then the
coolies yell and if one understands not
may guess by their expressive manner, use
the most frightful language. The greater
number of chairs are carried by two men,
but some by four, and it is a pretty sight to
see three or four chairs from one house,
each chair with its four coolies, all stepping
together at the course it is found to be
looking quite gay. The numbers are
already up for the first race, the Wong-mee-
chong Stakes, a half-mile breather; the
weights for age, but weight for inches. The
regulations are 10 st. for 12 hands, with 2
lb. more for every inch up to 13 hands 2
inches, and 11 st. 11 lb. for 13 hands 3
inches, which is the limit in height. The
winner, after a very easy race, carried 11 st.
in Cornet, carrying 11 st. 4 lb. in 1 min. 1 sec.
This pony is a glutton at the distance, and
has carried off the same race for four years
running. Next comes a mile race for the
Abley Cup, presented by the Sateons.
For this almost everything was frightened
out by the renown of the great Teen-kwang,
who had run at three meetings up north
and never been defeated; had done faster
time for the mile by five or six seconds
than a pony had ever been known to do,
and had never once been properly extended.
In fact, he was "the Barb" of the meeting.

In this race he upheld his fame, winning in
the fastest time in 2 min. 15 sec., and later in
the day won the German Cup, seven-eighths of
a mile, with the same ease. After Teen-kwang's
first victory came the race of the day, the
Hong Kong Derby, sweepstakes of 20 dol.
each, with 100 dol. added for first pony,
and 50 dol. for second. For all China
ponies—bona fide griffins at date of entry—
weight 10 st. 7 lb., one mile and a half.
There were only twelve entries, of which
eight came to the post. Griffins, to the
initiated, reads maidens. There is no limit
to the age; it is not a three-year-old race
by any means; in fact the greater number of
the ponies are probably double that age, as
they come from the wilds of the far north,
from Mongolia. Buylings at the sweeps
proclaimed White Friar and Poison d'Avril
about equal favorites, with several of the
others close up. The owner of the first-
named had another pony to named Grey
Friar, and declared to win with the best; but
unfortunately at the post the latter threw
his rider and was out of it. The race was

he easily described by saying that shortly
after the start White Friar went to the
front and won pretty easily, although at
the finish Steamboat, till then considered
a regular outsider, came with a good rush
and secured second place, Poison d'Avril
being third. Time, 3 min. 31 sec., not bad,
considering the size of the animals and the
weight carried.

After the Derby an adjournment was
made for tiffin, and a rest taken after that.
During this interval one has an opportunity
to look about, and the night is certainly
unique. All down the straight run in is
lined several deep by such a mixed multi-
tude. Chinamen and women in their blue-
dresses; soldiers in their red coats; artillery-
men with dark coats and faces; Parsees in
turquoise and many-colored garments, with
Portuguese, &c., formed a moving mass of
color hard to describe, and very strange
for a racecourse. All, too, take the most
intense interest in the proceedings, and their
excited remarks in so many languages form
a very babel of sound. Even the policemen
keeping the course add to the pictur-
esqueness of the scene, as they are of so
many different nationalities—English, Irish,
Chinese. In the stand and promenade
the lawn may be seen all whom the local
papers are fond of describing as our "well-
known and influential residents," with
their wives and daughters. The fair sex
are not nearly so numerous as on the
Melbourne course, simply because in
Hong Kong their numbers are few; nor do
they come out in such gorgeous
dresses, yet they have a neat style
of dressing which is pleasing, and like their
sisters all over the world, the gambling
spirit is strong within them, and if there is
a soft thing on they manage to find out
sufficient about it to make their bet of
half-a-dozen or a dozen gloves a certainty.
Wandering about, too, may be seen the
distinguished visitors, the Governor, Sir
Arthur Kennedy, and his daughter, who
each day rode down to the course; Sir
Harry Parkes, our Japanese ambassador,
and his wife; Sir Brooks Robinson, Consul
at Canton, &c.

Great interest on the second day was
attached to the race for the "German Cup,"
value 100 guineas, presented by the German
community; weight for inches entrance 10
dol., two miles. Out of the twenty-one
entries only two faced the starter, the out-
standing Teen-kwang, 10 st. 12 lb., and Black
Satin, the handsome pony at the meeting,
11 st. 1 lb. The latter was much fancied, as
his opponent, although proved so good a
pony, had never yet won two miles. Teen-
kwang, however, won pretty easily, although
Black Satin made a gallant struggle, but
was over-mastered by his speedy competitor;
time, 4 min. 38 sec. As the result of the
third day's racing showed, the only pony
that might have altered the result of
this race, was drawn. On the second
day Teen-kwang, although penalized for
winning previous races, appropriated two
other cups, the Professional and Exchange,
making a very good day's work out of it.
The Ladies' Purse, for all ponies that have
run at the meeting to be handicapped by
the stewards, seven-eighths of a mile, was
won by Coronet, carrying 11 st.; a well
run race, the Derby winner, White Friar,
11 st. 2 lb., being second; time, 2 min.
2 sec. The prize was presented by Miss
Robinson to the fortunate rider, Viscount
D'Armoix, in a few well-chosen words,
to which he returned brief thanks. Then
came the great event of the day, the Ke-
chong Cup, value 250 dol., presented for
all ponies; weight for inches; three ponies
from bona fide opposing stables to start or
no race; from the Black Rock, twice round
and in, about two miles, and a quarter.
Ke-chong is the native name for the well-
known house of Russell and Co. Only four
ponies came out; odds were laid on Teen-
kwang, although many people fancied Black
Satin and Talapoosa. It was afterwards
reported that Teen-kwang was of his chow,
and not as well as he might be, his previous
day's exertion probably having been too
much for him. Shortly after the start Scamp
took the lead and kept it, passing the stand
the second time round fully four lengths to
the good. Teen-kwang, who had been last
most part of the way, now began to pull
up, and racing commenced in earnest.
By the time the Black Rock was reached he
was ahead of the others and close up to Scamp,
who still gallantly held his own. Round
they came into the straight, within a
quarter of a mile from home, Teen-kwang
gaining on every stride. Close to the post
he seems to have passed his leader, but
Scamp, well ridden, made one game
effort more, and shot by a winner by a bare
head, Teen-kwang second, Talapoosa length
off, third time, 5 min. 14 sec. The winner
carried 10 st. 9 lb., second 10 st. 12 lb., and
third pony 11 st. 1 lb. The result was
greeted with appropriate cheering, it being
the first race in which Teen-kwang's colors
had been lowered. Later on in the day
came the Champion Stakes, a forced entry
for all winners at the meeting, optional to
start on ponies; weight for inches. Entrance
20 dol., with 100 dol. from the fund; one
mile and a half. Four ponies came out,
three that had contested in the Ke-chong
Cup, and Coronet in place of Talapoosa.
Despite his previous beating, Teen-kwang
was the favorite at odds, as it was the
opinion of many that he had been kept
back a little too long. Scamp started at 5
to 1. Teen-kwang led from the start, and
passing the stand the first time there was a
distance of about two lengths between each
pony, Scamp being last. About half a mile
from home they closed up; Scamp passing
Coronet and Black Satin, the latter here
breaking down. In the straight Teen-
kwang still led, and looked all over a
winner, but about a furlong from home
Scamp was tailed upon; he came with a
most determined rush, beating his opponent
about 100 yards from home, and came in a
winner by about a length and a half amid
triumphant excitement; time, 3 min. 35 sec.
He thus proved himself a grand pony.
The time is very good, but specially so after
the severe two miles and a quarter that
had been run earlier in the day. The
meeting wound up by a Consolation Race,
one round, which was run almost in the
dark, as one of the ponies, Eureka, broke,
and so a man, overpowered by the heat
without his rider able to pull him up,
ultimately coming to a stop by slipping.
Thus ended a very enjoyable meeting.
Nothing was wanting to make it pleasant,
even the inevitable dog was there at the
proper time, being in this instance a
"pukkah" Chinese one.

The Monday after was setting day, and
went off satisfactorily. On the evening of
that day the festivities were wound up by
a race ball in the City Hall, at which, as is
to be presumed, all enjoyed themselves.
As the gentlemen, mostly out-numbered the
ladies, they in many instances had to do
the wall flower pigeon, or such the attrac-
tions of the card table. So closed the race

season of 1876. Perhaps next year horses
may be raced, as there is a scheme float-
ing round to import a lot of Australian horses,
full particulars of which will be given as
soon as anything tangible is settled.—The
Leader (Melbourne), April 22.

NEIGHBOURS.

(Liberal Review.)

It is one of the necessities of life in these
modern times that people shall not live alone.
It is well, therefore, to accept the inevitable
and be amiable even under trying circum-
stances. No doubt, one's immediate neigh-
bours are not always exactly what one would
like them to be; but it is certain that if they
are treated properly, rather than aggravated,
they are not nearly so bad as first appear-
ances indicate. The truth appears to be
that a large proportion of those people whose
homes stand side by side seem to have an
unfortunate talent for misunderstanding each
other and so are led to adopt offensive
attitudes. Thus it happens that while every-
body who knows Robinson and his family
intimately are fond of sounding their praise,
Smith, who resides next door to Robinson,
has nothing but condemnation to bestow upon
the much-bellied individual and his be-
haviour. Smith, too, may be the recipient
of many flattering encomiums from his
associates, yet it is certain that Robinson can
do nothing to say in his favour. The truth
may be that both Robinson and Smith are
thoroughly well-meaning fellows at bottom,
and that their little tribes are up to a fair
average of excellence, but it is certain that
in nine cases out of ten Robinson has no cause
to think well of Smith nor Smith to become
devotedly attached to Robinson. The chances
are that the pair, though they meet on an
average at least once a day and at times
hear the hum of voices through the walls
which divide their respective tenements, fail
to display any mark of recognition when they
are brought face to face with each other.
Robinson evidently feels that he is bound,
in justice to himself, to ignore Smith, while
Smith is assured that he would deservedly
forfeit his self-respect if he were to show
that he is alive to the fact that the world is
graced by the presence of a Robinson, the
opinion of Robinson being that he is incom-
parably superior to Smith, while it is the
unalterable conviction of the latter individual
that he is of immeasurably more impor-
tance than Robinson. Naturally, the families
of the two houses become imbued
with the same views as those which are
possessed by their respective heads, and thus
there is presented the singular spectacle of
one set of human beings apparently failing
to realise the existence of another set
of human beings, albeit that the two sets are
constantly haunting and parading before
each other. At the same time, though the
houses of Robinson and Smith act in this
remarkable fashion—though when Smith is
not trying to "out" Robinson, Robinson is
on the alert to administer a snub to Brown—
there are times when they become pro-
foundly agitated and show that such is the
case. It may be that Robinson keeps hens,
and that these hens trespass on to the land
of Smith. Then is there a terrible outcry,
which is not decreased when, one day, Ro-
binson discovers that some of his much-prized
fowls have been ruthlessly slain. Or it may
be that Smith is the owner of a cat, which
is demolished by a savage dog belonging to
Robinson. In the event of such a cat-
astrophe as this occurring war to the knife
is invariably the inevitable result. During
the course of hostilities the dog has, natu-
rally, a very hard time, and Smith and
Robinson are perhaps persuaded to enter into
conversation with each other. Whether,
however, much profit results from the inter-
course which is thus brought about is doubt-
ful—perhaps, occasionally, so far as certain
gentlemen of the legal fraternity are con-
cerned. Failing any other cause, Smith and
Robinson can get up a tremendous amount
of sensation about a tree. Say, that the
roots of a shrub are planted in the grounds
of Robinson. Well, here is cause for
hundreds of skirmishes and not a few pitched
battles. Robinson, perhaps, vows that
the interloping branches shall be cut down;
whereat Smith fires up and, after a while,
discovering that Robinson's children have
done his property serious damage, declares
that he will have satisfaction, come what
may. So things go on for an indefinite
period, but, fortunately, though the sky is
ever very overcast, nothing serious happens
in a general way, with the exception that a
vast amount of ill-feeling is engendered.
Neighbours, of course, may be a comfort to
each other, but if they prefer to be constant
sources of aggravation and discomfort to one
has, perhaps, any right to complain. Never-
theless, it may be pointed out that when
people have to live side by side, they may
well try to please as to displeases, especially
as one provocation invariably provokes another.
Thus, if a man, overpowered by the heat,
drives his neighbour to distraction and if he
plaintively turns a deaf ear to all the
plaints which are made to him on the score
of the nuisance, he cannot be surprised if,
in despair, his neighbour starts a cornet, or sets
his daughters at a jingling piano. Again,
if Mr. Smith circulates all the offensive
gossip which has its origin in Mr. Robinson's
kitchen, it is but to be expected that Mr.
Robinson will find a number of unpleasant
things to say at the expense of Mr. Smith.
Now, all the petty quarrels which take place
between neighbours seem to have their origin
either in pique, greed, or the exaggerated
opinions which many people entertain as to
their own importance, and, accordingly, are
undeserving of merciful consideration.
Indeed, most neighbourly feuds being the
result of that detestable mobocracy which
clutch on English society, the one satisfactory
feature about them is that they add one
more link to the existing chain of proof that
people are invariably cursed by their own
folly.

Now, while many neighbours are mobbish
to a propensitous extent, and refrain from
sounding their little services to each other
which they might render without any loss to
themselves, others rush to an extreme in the
contrary direction. In their desire to be
friendly or, as they put it, neighbourly, they
well-nigh plaster the life out of you. They
drop in to see you at odd times and with
astonishing frequency; they borrow your
property to an extent which should prove
that they have perfect confidence in the
strength of the ties which bind them
to you; and they impart to you things
of a confidential nature which are confiden-
tial sources of anxiety, inasmuch as you fear
that you will some time inadvertently let
them slip. All this is, no doubt, very
gratifying; but it is probable that if the good
people were less assiduous in their attentions
the intimacies which they form would be of
a more permanent character than they are.

As it is, those to whom they apply themselves
are apt to find their favours rather irksome,
and are inclined to get the opinion into their
heads that houses, grounds, and goods and
chattels are not quite common property.

RULES FOR BANK CUSTOMERS.

The annexed rules are recommended by
an American paper to the attention of
those who do business at the banks. A
great deal of time and annoyance may be
saved—by not following them:—

Rule 1.—If you have any business with
a bank, put it off until 8 o'clock, or, if
possible, a little later, as it looks more
business-like to rush in as the bank is
closing.

Rule 2.—Never put stamps on your
cheques before you get to the bank, but
give the cashier two cents, and ask him to
lick it and cancel it for you; the cashier
expects to lick all the stamps, and it is a
source of disappointment to him when
people insist on doing it themselves, and
will save him buying his lunch.

Rule 3.—In depositing money, try to get
it upside down and wrong end foremost, so
that the cashier may have a little exercise
in straightening it up before counting it.

Rule 4.—It is best not to take your bank
book with you, but call at another time
and have it entered. You can thus make
two trips to the bank where one would
answer.

Rule 5.—If a cheque is made payable to
your order be careful not to endorse it
before handing it to the cashier, but let
him return it to you and wait while you
endorse it; this helps to pass the time, and
is a pleasure and relief to the cashier.

Rule 6.—If a cheque payable to your
order is drawn on a bank where you are
not known, and the cashier asks you to get
yourself identified, be sure and treat this
request as an insult, and do not fail to get
very "mad" about it. He will then think
you are a Judge or a member of Congress,
and feel ashamed at not recognizing such a
notable person.

Rule 7.—You can generally save time
when making a deposit by counting down
your money to the cashier, as you can
nearly always count more speedily and
correctly than he can.

Rule 8.—If you can make a deposit of
100 dollars, and give a cheque for 50 dollars,
it is a good thing to call frequently at the
bank and ask how your account stands, as
it impresses the officers favourably with
your business qualifications.

Rule 9.—Never keep any record when
your money is all due; and then if they are
protested, ensure the bank for not giving
you notice.

Rule 10.—Always date your cheque
ahead; it is a never-failing sign that you
keep a good balance in bank; or if you do
not wish it generally known that you are
doing a good business, do not deposit your
money until about the time you expect
your cheque will be in.

Rule 11.—When you order back a collec-
tion be sure and not give the amount or
the day when it is due, as it gives the bank
officer a chance to look over all his collec-
tion books in finding it, and impresses him
with the idea that your transactions are so
immense that you cannot keep an account
of them.

A strict observance of the foregoing rules
will make your accounts desirable for any
bank, and make you a general favourite
with all the bank officers.

A CHINESE SCAPEGRADE.

There was a youth of Szechuan, whose
irregularities gave great anxiety to his
father. The lad was intended for the army,
and had already attained the rank of a
sub-lieut. At length however his prospects
were quite ruined by his misbehavior, and
his father showed him the door, saying he
would have no more of so degenerate a son.
The youth cared not a whit, but wandered
along until he reached Soochow, where he
plunged headlong into all the dissipation
which that city abounds. Having
exhausted Soochow, he went on to Wan-
chow, where he ran the pace pretty rapidly
and eventually with such success that he
became a mandarin, in whose district he had
been committing some escapades of unusual
extravagance, thought it proper to give him
a severe lesson. At first he ordered the
scapegrace to be bamboozed; but that gen-
tleman, with an impudent expression, dared
him to lay a finger upon him, as he was of
military rank. "Very well, then," rejoined
the mandarin, coolly, "if I can't whip
you I can look you up;" and looked up he
was accordingly—and remained so for the
best part of a year. At length the youth
got desperate. None of his friends seemed
to care one jot where he was or what was
his fate; no help arrived, and so he deter-
mined if possible to help himself. He
therefore abstained from food for some
time, and one morning was found lying on
the floor, cold, and stark, and rigid. The
mandarin on hearing of his death was
greatly annoyed, but thought the best thing
he could do was to send out for a coffin and
bury him, which he ordered to be done.
Meanwhile the body was carried outside
the yamen and laid carefully in an open
place, pending the arrival of the coffin.
Next day, however, when the time for
burial came, everything had disappeared
with the exception of the corpse's boots.—
Shanghai Courier.

ANOTHER ULTRA-MARINE SKIT.

NOTICE TO ALL SHIP MASTERS.

Protection for Sailors.

Art. 1.—That no officer shall address his
sailors with his head covered.

Art. 2.—That all vessels shall be furnished
with Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses for the
use of sailors.

Art. 3.—That no sailor shall be disturbed
or required to take in or make sail in his
watch below, and that he shall never go
aloft in the night without a lantern.

Art. 4.—That he shall never be requested
to stand at the wheel in summer without an
umbrella over his head, or in winter without
a hot water tin under his feet to stand upon.

Art. 5.—No officer to refuse any sailor
when called upon to brush his clothes pre-
paratory to going on shore.

Art. 6.—Every sailor to be furnished
with a cup of coffee before leaving his bunk,
and to have the use of the Captain's shower-
bath.

Art. 7.—That on Sunday he shall have
Roast Turkey and plenty of Tomato Sauce,
with Boiled Onions and Plum Pudding and
Brandy Sauce for dessert. Monday—Pickled
Eels and Eggs, with Mock Turtle Soup.
Tuesday—Boiled Potatoes, Beefsteak and
Oyster Stew. Wednesday—Roast Lamb
and Green Peas and Peacock's Eggs.
Thursday—Chicken fried in Butter, with
various kinds of Salad, Cream Cakes and
Washington Pie for dessert. Friday—Baked

Square Ribs, Mutton Chops, Apple Sauce
and Mince Pies. Saturday—Smoked Salmon,
Tadpoles, Cigzards and Humming Birds.
Eve-balls.

Art. 8.—If any master shall neglect these
Rules he shall pay a fine of £100, to be re-
served for the Forecastle Lawyer, and used
for his benefit.

By order of the Committee.

Miscellaneous.

The Times of India hears that the cloth
merchants of a city in the Central Provinces
subject the inferior description of cotton
pieces—goods to a process which deserves to
be generally made known. Long-cloths,
especially, which are largely purchased by
the natives, are carried daily to the tanks
in large quantities, and there washed and
beaten with huge wooden hammers for
hours together; they are next steeped in a
decoction of rice-water well salted, beaten
again and then dried; they are then care-
fully smoothed down, refolded neatly and
exposed for sale. The cloth by this opera-
tion becomes of a closer texture and sells
at a far better price; but there is no doubt
that the process deteriorates the article,
which becomes less durable, and is an im-
position on the purchaser.

An English photographic magazine has
the appended piece of information. "The
following explanation has been given of the
extraordinary phenomenon (Printer's devil),
who lingers still in our literature, but whom
we now seek in vain in our printing-office.
There was in Venice a printer named Aldus
Manutius, who in his business was largely
assisted by a negro lad whom some ignorant
people believed to be an emissary of Satan.
He was known in the city as 'the little
black devil'; and so great was the curiosity
of the people respecting the negro boy that
his master one day (in order possibly to free
himself of the charge of necromancy or
something worse) publicly exhibited his
slave assistant, and made the following
declaration:—'I Aldus Manutius, printer
to the High Church of the Doge, have this
day made public exposure of the printer's
devil. All who imagine that he is not flesh
and blood, come and pinch him!'"

A good but simple man residing in a
village in Dorsetshire struck up an in-
timacy with a neighbour recently arrived in
the locality. This latter appears a very
goodly sort of person whose frequent in-
tercourse and conversation afforded no small
degree of pleasure and edification to his
newly acquired friend. The new comer had
at last risen so high in the confidence and
esteem of the other that he believed him to
be a saint if there was one in the world.
One night, however, hearing some dissen-
sance in the household, he went out with a
light to discover the cause, when, lo! there
was his pious friend very deliberately
twisting the necks of the poultry pre-
paratory to carrying them off. The good
man, more aghast at the flagrant hypocrisy
of his neighbour than concerned for his
own loss, exclaimed, more in sorrow than
in anger—"Oh, David, David, man, little
did I expect to meet 'vi' you here!"
"Trowth," said David, with apparent uncon-
cern, "just as little did I expect to meet 'vi'
you here."

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 15, 1/2 oz. Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.)	28	4 8 12
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	4 8 12
Southampton (Br.)	24	4 8 12
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4 8 12
By Priv. Steamer	12	2 4 6 12
By Brindisi	24	4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Nottley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi	(Fr.) via Brindisi	(Fr.) via Marseilles
Austria	Letters 18	22	18 1/2 oz.
Belgium	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Germany	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Holland	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Hungary	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Luxemburg	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Switzerland	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Denmark	Letters 18	24	18 1/2 oz.
Faroe Is.	Letters 18	24	18 1/2 oz.
Heilgoland	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Iceland	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Roumania	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Servia	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Norway	Letters 18	26	18 1/2 oz.
Sweden	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Russia	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Registration to all the above	12	12	D.P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
France, { (1 oz.) 18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.	
Algeria, { (1 oz.) 14	12	2	0	
Italy, { (1 oz.) 14	12	2	0	
Spain, { (1 oz.) 14	12	2	0	
Via Gibraltar, { (1 oz.) 24	None	4	0	
Brindisi (1 oz.) 18	None	4	0	
Southampton, { (1 oz.) 24	None	4	0	
Portugal, { (1 oz.) 24	None	4	0	
Via Gibraltar, { (1 oz.) 24	None	4	0	
Brindisi (1 oz.) 18	D.P.	C.S.	C.S.	
Southampton, { (1 oz.) 24	18	8	6 (2 oz.)	
Turkey, { (1 oz.) 20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)	
Austrian Office, { (1 oz.) 22	12	4	16	
Greece (1 oz.) 12	None	0	O.P.	
Gibraltar, { (1 oz.) 24	8	4	8	
Malta, { (1 oz.) 8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet. (Letters 1 oz.)

France & Algeria, { (1 oz.) 12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy, { (1 oz.) 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain, { (1 oz.) 18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Portugal, { (1 oz.) 18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Turkey, { (1 oz.) 12	D.P.	2	C.P.
Greece, { (1 oz.) 12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar, { (1 oz.) 18	None	C.S.	C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (1 oz.) 16	34	16	12
Southampton (1 oz.) 24	34	16	12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, { (1 oz.) 34	28
Registration, { (1 oz.) 16	18
Newspapers, { (1 oz.) 8	6
Books and Patterns, { (1 oz.) 18	12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Gray Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, { (1 oz.) 52	46
Newspapers, { (1 oz.) 18	6
Books and Patterns, { (1 oz.) 18	12
Registration, { (1 oz.) 16	16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, { (1 oz.) 64	58
Newspapers, { (1 oz.) 8	6
Books and Patterns, { (1 oz.) 20	14
Registration, { (1 oz.) 20	None

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unfastened, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed, or any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string. Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions:—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Foreign and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or linsage, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, solids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.; Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.	Per ounce.
1/2 cent.	1 cent.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Barbuda, Bogota, Carthagen, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, &c.

Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c.

Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c.

Brazil, Argentina Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c.

Newspapers, per 4 oz. 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz. 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through the Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letter which cannot be registered in any way to be

forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Gallé.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office, and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, &c.	18
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, &c.	38
" £5 " " £7, &c.	54
" £7 " " £10, &c.	73

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initials of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as Baring Brothers will suffice; but the mere term Messrs, such as Messrs. Rivington, or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as Carron Co. is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order miscarried or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter, until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January,—all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim, if

a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Aye, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore Z., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

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